

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A device for grasping tissue, comprising:
a tubular member having at a distal tip an annular surface surrounding a terminal port; and
at least one barb projecting at an angle from the annular surface of the tubular member, each at least one barb having a sharp edge configured to insert into the tissue as the tubular member is rotated about a longitudinal axis.
2. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the at least one barb includes a plurality of barbs spaced around the annular surface.
3. (Original) The device of claim 2 wherein the plurality of barbs are unidirectional with respect to one another.
4. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the tubular member comprises a cannula.
5. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the annular surface is a blunt surface with the barbs projecting at an angle from the annular surface.
6. (Cancelled) The device of claim 1, further comprising a peripheral ring defining a reduced diameter portion on an inner surface of the tubular member adjacent to the distal tip.
7. (Original) A device for grasping tissue, comprising:

a tubular member having at a distal tip an annular surface surrounding a terminal port;

a plurality of barbs each having a sharp edge projecting at an angle from the annular surface of the tubular member;

a first lateral port formed in an external wall surface of the tubular member adjacent to the annular surface; and

a second lateral port formed in an external wall surface of the tubular member and spaced away from the annular surface.

8. (Original) A device for grasping tissue, the device comprising:

a cannula having at a distal tip an annular surface surrounding a terminal port; and

a plurality of sharp-edged barbs each projecting at an angle from the annular surface of the cannula and configured to grasp tissue when the cannula is rotated about a longitudinal axis.

9. (Original) The device of claim 8 wherein the barbs are unidirectional.

10. (Original) The device of claim 9 wherein the angle at which the barbs project from the annular surface is an acute angle.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Original) An epidural grasping device, comprising:

a cannula having at a distal tip an annular surface surrounding a terminal port;

a plurality of barbs each projecting a sharp edge at an angle from the annular surface of the cannula;

a first lateral port formed in an external wall surface of the cannula adjacent to the annular surface; and

a second lateral port formed in an external wall surface of the cannula and spaced away from the annular surface.

13. (Original) The epidural grasping device of claim 12 wherein the sharp edges of the barbs are structured to engage tissue presented at the annular surface of the cannula by rotation of the cannula about a longitudinal axis.

14.-23. (Cancelled)

24. (New) A device for controlling an object, comprising:
a shaft having a distal tip; and
at least one projection extending from the shaft, the at least one projection configured to hold the object when the shaft is rotated in a first direction about a longitudinal axis of the shaft.

25. (New) The device of claim 24, wherein the at least one projection is configured to release the object when the shaft is rotated in a second direction about the longitudinal axis of the shaft.

26. (New) The device of claim 25, wherein the at least one projection extends from a distal face formed on the distal tip of the shaft.

27. (New) The device of claim 25, wherein the at least one projection extends from a sidewall of the shaft.

28. (New) The device of claim 27, wherein the at least one projection comprises a plurality of projections and at least one projection extends from a distal face formed on the distal tip of the shaft.

29. (New) The device of claim 25, wherein the at least one projection is formed at an acute angle to the shaft.

30. (New) The device of claim 28, wherein the plurality of projections are formed to be unidirectional with respect to one another.

31. (New) The device of claim 28, wherein at least a portion of the plurality of projections are formed to be unidirectional with respect to one another.

32. (New) A grasping device, comprising:
a surface of the device having at least one barb formed thereon, the at least one barb configured to engage material when the device is rotated and enable control over the material when the material is engaged by the at least one barb.

33. (New) A device for controlling an object, comprising:
a structure having at least one surface; and
at least one projection extending from the at least one surface and configured to engage the object when the structure is rotated and enable control over the engaged object.

34. (New) A device for grasping tissue and other material, comprising:
a member having a distal tip; and
at least one barb projecting at an angle from a surface of the member, each at least one barb having a sharp edge configured to insert into the tissue and grasp the tissue as the member is rotated.

35. (New) The device of claim 34, wherein the at least one barb includes a plurality of barbs formed on the surface.

36. (New) The device of claim 35, wherein the plurality of barbs are unidirectional with respect to one another.

37. (New) The device of claim 34, 35, or 36, wherein the member is tubular.

38. (New) The device of claim 34, 35, or 36, wherein the member is solid.

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39. (New) The device of claim 34, 35, or 36, wherein the member is tubular and the surface comprises an annular surface formed at the distal tip and surrounding a tubular port.

40. (New) The device of claim 34, 35, or 36, wherein the member comprises a cannula.

41. (New) The device of claim 40, wherein the surface comprises an annular surface formed at the distal tip and surrounding a tubular port.

42. (New) The device of claim 38, wherein the surface comprises an annular surface formed at the distal tip.

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43. (New) A tool for manipulating tissue or other material, comprising:
a member having a handle portion; and

means for engaging the tissue or other material formed on the member to enable a user to hold and manipulate the tissue or other material, the engaging means configured to engage the tissue or other material when the member is rotated in a first direction.

*new matter?
for language*

44. (New) The tool of claim 43, wherein the engaging means disengage the tissue or other material when the member is rotated in a second direction.

45. (New) The tool of claim 43 or 44, wherein the engaging means are formed on a surface of the member to be unidirectional.

46. (New) The tool of claim 45, wherein the member comprises a cannula.

47. (New) The tool of claim 46, wherein the cannula comprises a distal tip and the surface comprises an annular surface surrounding a tubular port at the distal tip.

48. (New) A device for engaging tissue and other material, comprising:
an elongate member having a distal tip; and
at least one projection extending from a surface on the elongate member, the at least one projection configured to engage the tissue and other material when the elongate member is moved in a first direction, the at least one projection further configured to be immovable relative to the surface.

49. (New) The device of claim 48 comprising a plurality of rigid projections.

50. (New) The device of claim 48 comprising a plurality of rigid, unidirectional projections.

51. (New) The device of claim 48, 49, or 50 wherein the at least one projection is configured to disengage from the tissue or other material when the elongate member is moved in a second direction.

52. (New) A device for engaging tissue and other material, comprising:
an elongate member; and
at least one immovable, rigid projection extending from a surface on the elongate member and configured to engage tissue and other material when the elongate member is moved in a first direction.

53. (New) The device of claim 52, comprising a plurality of unidirectional projections.

54. (New) The device of claim 52 or 53, wherein the tissue or other material is disengaged when the elongate member is moved in a second direction.